SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Sir, I can challenge the Minister that the difference is of about Rs. 50 per bag ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't interrupt. Let him speak. It is not good.

SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO: Sir, when compared with the figure of 2002, the variation is of six rupees only. Now, the bag is available at the cost of Rs. 144. So, there is a substantial decrease of price, but it varies from place to place, from town to town, and, it depends upon the off-take of cement in a particular city. In Trivandrum, it may be different, and, in Calicut it may be different. So, it depends on the off-take of cement also.

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Sir, I need your protection.

श्री सभापति: प्रोटेक्शन दिया न आपको। आप दोनो मत बोलिए। दोनों के एक साथ बोलने से सीमेंट सस्ता नहीं होगा।

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Sir, the Minister has to intervene. This is what has happened. The price tag for Kerala is different, and, there is an increase of fifty rupees in the last month only, which is about 25 per cent increase in the price. It was prices at Rs. 200 and now it is priced at Rs. 250. And, he is saying, six rupees and eight rupees. What is this? This is what is happening in the State. That is what has happened in the last month. You should make an inquiry and inform the House. You should not mislead the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, next question.

*188. [*The questioner (Shri Rama Muni Reddy Sirigireddy) was absent. For answer vide pages* 41-42.]

*189. [*The questioners (Shri Harish Rawat) was absent. For answer vide pages* 43—47.]

लंबित मामलों के निपटान का सर्वेक्षण

*190. **श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह 'ललन':††**
श्री कपिल सिब्बल:

क्या विधि और न्याय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

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††सभा में यह प्रश्न श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह 'ललन' द्वारा पूछा गया।

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के जिला एवं अन्य अधीनस्थ न्यायालयों में विचाराधीन मामलों की संख्या 2,07,48130 है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन विचाराधीन मामलों के निपटान में हो रहे विलंब के संबंध में कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इनमें पिछले दस वर्षों, पांच वर्षों और दो वर्षों से लंबित पड़े मामलों का अलग-अलग ब्यौरा क्या है?

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी॰ सी॰ थॉमस): (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार देश में जिला न्यायालयों तथा अन्य अधीनस्थ न्यायालयों में 2,27,57,693 मामले लंबित हैं।

(ग) भारत के विधि आयोग और भारत सरकार द्वारा गठित अनेक अन्य समितियों ने मामलों के निपटान में होने वाले विलंब के कारणों की खोजबीन की है।

(घ) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

जिला और अन्य अधीनस्थ न्यायालयों में लंबित सिविल और दांडिक मामलों की अवधिवार संख्या

क्र॰ सं॰	राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों का नाम	निम्नलिखित तारीख को	लंबित	लंबित मामलों की अवधिवार संख्या		
			सिविल दांडिक मामले	3 वर्ष से कम पुराने	3 से 10 वर्ष पुराने	10 वर्ष से अधिक पुराने
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	06/2003	475384	394580	77377	3427
			440006	389236	48636	2134
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	06/2002	311	280	31	0
			1469	1339	130	0
3.	असम	06/2003	40022	35438	4009	575
			113024	101297	10930	797

क्र० सं०	राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों का नाम	निम्नलिखित तारीख को	लंबित	लंबित मामलों की अवधिवार संख्या		
			सिविल दांडिक मामले	3 वर्ष से कम पुराने	3 से 10 वर्ष पुराने	10 वर्ष से अधिक पुराने
4.	बिहार	12/2002	218948	122921	68111	27916
			882911	640577	202219	40115
5.	छत्तीसगढ़	12/2002	46008	35484	8780	1744
			170580	140888	24169	5523
6.	गोवा	6/2003	23438	14376	7241	1821
			11801	9948	1689	164
7.	गुजरात	6/2003	743848	394945	287120	61783
			2732132	1812603	812855	106674
8.	हरियाणा	12/2002	196214	155689	39652	873
			380499	303854	76015	630
9.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	6/2003	66643	51110	15262	271
			83164	67289	15750	125
10.	जम्मू-कश्मीर	6/2002	46713	35346	7480	3887
			67687	54420	7421	5846
11.	झारखंड	12/2000	52762	32159	17738	2865
			250881	170280	72760	7841
12.	कर्नाटक	12/2002	599468	424019	162069	13380
			479428	415931	59856	3641
13.	केरल	12/2002	229220	194321	32455	2444
			484204	449934	33808	462
14.	मध्य प्रदेश	12/2002	274203	200071	58962	15170
			806068	608027	173755	24286
15.	महाराष्ट्र	12/2002	911765	568189	257784	85792
			2256294	1485791	598990	171513
16.	मणिपुर	12/2002	4278	3075	1182	21
			3478	2378	768	341
17.	मेघालय	12/1999	2825	2110	641	75
			9151	7350	1402	399
18.	मिजोरम	6/2001	47	47	0	0
			153	139	12	2
19.	नागालैंड		–	–	–	–
			–	–	–	–

क्र॰ सं॰	राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों का नाम	निम्नलिखित तारीख को	लंबित	लंबित मामलों की अवधिवार संख्या		
			सिविल दांडिक मामले	3 वर्ष से कम पुराने	3 से 10 वर्ष पुराने	10 वर्ष से अधिक पुराने
20.	उड़ीसा	6/2003	146039	86610	52700	6729
			630669	483895	135092	11682
21.	पंजाब	12/2002	225373	189743	34532	1098
			304735	283356	20901	478
22.	राजस्थान	06/2002	269712	163536	88365	17811
			570469	374358	172512	23599
23.	सिक्किम	12/1999	268	206	62	0
			524	514	10	0
24.	तमिलनाडु	06/2002	572427	554428	16037	1962
			362254	308309	46109	7836
25.	त्रिपुरा	6/2003	6317	5638	547	132
			14915	13510	1296	109
26.	उत्तर प्रदेश	06/2003	1153384	669058	369622	114804
			2800096	1940727	706932	152437
27.	उत्तरांचल	6/2003	29243	21844	5349	2050
			88925	69641	14988	4296
28.	पश्चिमी बंगाल	12/2002	508167	288592	144601	74974
			1153799	836013	218292	99494
29.	अंदमान और निकोबार	12/2002	935	711	212	12
			61649	51368	10275	6
30.	चंडीगढ़	12/2002	13239	10592	2573	74
			38248	34736	3341	171
31.	दादरा और नागर हवेली	12/2002	399	329	68	2
			2188	1704	460	24
32.	दमन और दीव	12/2002	739	480	239	20
			800	609	182	9
33.	दिल्ली	6/2003	137233	88744	38516	9973
			553016	464806	80203	8007
34.	लक्षद्वीप	12/2002	71	58	9	4
			42	40	2	0
35.	पांडिचेरी	6/2003	228	185	43	0
			6553	5988	551	14
	योग		22757693	16275769	5351580	1130344

Survey of disposal of pending cases

†*190. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH 'LALAN':††
SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of pending cases in district courts and other subordinate courts in the country is 2,07,48,130;

(b) if not, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have conducted any survey with regard to the delay in disposal of these pending cases; and

(d) if so, the details of the cases pending for the last ten years, five years and two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P.C. THOMAS): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (b) As per available information, there are 2,27,57,693 cases pending in the district courts and other subordinate courts in the country.

(c) The Law Commission of India and various other committees constituted by Government of India have gone into the causes of delay in disposal of cases.

(d) Details are given in the enclosed.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

††The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh 'Lalan'.

Statement

Number and Age-wise Pendency of Civil and Criminal cases in the district and other subordinate courts

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs.	As on	Pending Civil	Age wise pendency		
			Criminal	Less than 3 years	3-10 years old	Over 10 years old
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6/2003	475384	394580	77377	3427
			440006	389236	48636	2134
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6/2002	311	280	31	0
			1469	1339	130	0
3.	Assam	6/2003	40022	35438	4009	575
			113024	101297	10930	797
4.	Bihar	12/2002	218948	122921	68111	27916
			882911	640577	202219	40115
5.	Chhattisgarh	12/2002	46008	35484	8780	1744
			170580	140888	24169	5523
6.	Goa	6/2003	23438	14376	7241	1821
			11801	9948	1689	164
7.	Gujarat	6/2003	743848	394945	287120	61783
			2732132	1812603	812855	106674
8.	Haryana	12/2002	196214	155689	39652	873
			380499	303854	76015	630
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6/2003	66643	51110	15262	271
			83164	67289	15750	125
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	6/2002	46713	35346	7480	3887
			67687	54420	7421	5846
11.	Jharkhand	12/2000	52762	32159	17738	2865
			250881	170280	72760	7841
12.	Karnataka	12/2002	599468	424019	162069	13380
			479428	415931	59856	3641
13.	Kerala	12/2002	229220	194321	32455	2444
			484204	449934	33808	462
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12/2002	274203	200071	58962	15170
			806068	608027	173755	24286
15.	Maharashtra	12/2002	911765	568189	257784	85792
			2256294	1485791	598990	171513
16.	Manipur	12/2002	4278	3075	1182	21
			3487	2378	768	341
17.	Meghalaya	12/1999	2826	2110	641	75
			9151	7350	1402	399
18.	Mizoram	6/2001	47	47	0	0
			153	139	12	2

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
19.	Nagaland		-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-
20.	Orissa	6/2003	146039	86610	52700	6729
			630669	483895	135092	11682
21.	Punjab	12/2002	225373	189743	34532	1098
			304735	283356	20901	478
22.	Rajasthan	6/2002	269712	163536	88365	17811
			570469	374358	172512	23599
23.	Sikkim	12/1999	268	206	62	0
			524	514	10	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	6/2002	572427	5544428	16037	1962
			36254	308309	46109	7836
25.	Tripura	6/2003	6317	5638	547	132
			14915	13510	1296	109
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6/2003	1153384	669058	369522	114804
			2800096	1940727	706932	152437
27.	Uttaranchal	6/2003	29243	21844	5349	2050
			88925	69641	14988	4296
28.	West Bengal	12/2002	508167	288592	144601	74974
			1153799	836013	218292	99494
29.	Andman & Nicobar	12/2002	935	711	212	12
			61649	51368	10275	6
30.	Chandigarh	12/2002	13239	10592	2573	74
			38248	34736	3341	171
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	12/2002	399	329	68	2
			2188	1704	460	24
32.	Daman & Diu	12/2002	739	480	239	20
			800	609	182	9
33.	Delhi	6/2003	137233	88744	38516	9973
			553016	464806	80203	8007
34.	Lakshadweep	12/2002	71	58	9	4
			42	40	2	0
35.	Pondicherry	6/2003	228	185	43	0
			6553	5988	551	14
	TOTAL		22757693	16275769	5351580	1130344

श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह 'ललन': सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने उत्तर में जिला न्यायालयों और अधीनस्थ न्यायालयों में जो मुकदमें लम्बित हैं, उनका ब्यौरा दिया है और उसके साथ ,खंड (ग) के उत्तर में यह कहा गया है कि विधि आयोग और भारत सरकार द्वारा गठित अन्य आयोगों ने लम्बित मुकदमों के निपटान में जो विलम्ब हो रहा है,उसके कारण बताए। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ये अनुशंसाएं सरकार को कब प्राप्त हुई, उनमें क्या कारण बताए गए हैं और सरकार ने उनको दूर करने के क्या उपाय किए हैं।

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, the recommendations of the various committees, including the Law Commission have been obtained at various stages. The number of recommendations, which have been obtained, are listed in the answer. As far as the step taken by the Government for the judicial district courts are concerned, it is for the High Courts and the State Governments to take action. However, the Union Government has taken steps by writing letters to the Governments of various States, and, also to the High Courts to take necessary action with regard to filling up of the vacancies of Magistrates and Judges, with regard to disposal of cases by alternate remedies, and, also to see that the steps are taken to expedite the cases, especially in the forums like the Fast Track Courts.

Sir, the Fast Track Courts are the courts, which have been set up as per the Supreme Court's decision, and, also as per the report of the Law Commission. Now, about, 1,400 court's have been set up, and, it is a success that many of the session's cases are disposed off very fast. Now a decision has also been taken to send more cases, the pendency of which are more and those cases, which relate to the under-trials. Also a new decision has been taken to send civil cases also to those Fast Track Courts where the work is over. Also, a decision has been taken to send the cases involving senior citizens to Fast Track Courts. These are the steps which have been taken to see that the pendency of the cases is limited to the fastest and the maximum way.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Any more supplementary?

श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह ''ललन'': सभापति महोदय, मैंने जानना चाहा था कि जो विभिन्न समितियां हैं, उन्होंने विचाराधीन मामलों के निपटान में जो विलम्ब हो रहा है, उसके क्या कारण बताए हैं? अगर मंत्री जी ने उसको बताया होता तो बहुत से कारण समझ में आते लेकिन मंत्री जी ने उसका उत्तर नहीं दिया है।

सभापति महोदय, मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में यह चर्चा की कि उन्होंने Fast Tract Courts बनाए हैं जिससे काफी प्रगति हुई है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन Fast Tract Courts का गठन हुआ है, उसके बाद जो लंबित मामले हैं और जो उनका निपटान है, इन दोनों के ratio में क्या कमी आई है और उसमें क्या प्रगति हुई है?

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, as far as the Fast Track Courts are concerned, in about 1136 courts which have become functional, a total

of 2,77,120 cases have been disposed of so far. And, I would say that the number of cases, which have been disposed of in various Fast Track Courts, is increasing. But, there are some problems also. In some cases, for setting up Fast Track Courts itself, the State Governments and the High Courts are posed with certain problems like infrastructure facility, availability of judges etc. Now, I think, there was one more question, can you repeat it.

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH 'LALAN': What were the reasons the Committee has mentioned in the Report?

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: The Committee has stated several reasons. I think, a number of reasons, which have been stated are listed in the answer—about 29 of them are listed. Now, I can refer to some of them which relates to the...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no need of it. It is a part of the answer. Shri Kapil Sibal.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Yes, Sir, it is a part of the answer.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Thank You, Mr. Chairman, Sir. Sir, according to me, and that really flows from what the hon. Minister has just said, even in the setting up of Fast Track Courts, infrastructure is not available. And, these are the problems which the Government is facing, and the real cause for this is that the administration of justice is a State subject. And, because it is a State subject, the finances have to come from the States. And, in the order or priorities, the States which hardly left with finances to give infrastructure facility for the administration of justice, has the Government given any thinking on the issue of setting up of courts through allocations made by the Central Government? Because, remember, third generation reforms in this country cannot take place unless priority is given to quick disposal of cases. What steps has the Government taken in the regard?

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, in fact, about Rs. 502.90 crores have been given as per the recommendations of the Eleventh Finance Commission, and about Rs. 359.35 crores have already been disbursed to the States. In this way, the Government of India, as far as the Fast Track Courts are concerned, is disbursing the funds to the States. Now, as far as some other courts are concerned, for example, Family Courts, the Centre is

giving Rs. 10 lakh for setting up of the courts and Rs. 5 lakh each as recurring expenses. That is given by the Centre. Apart from that, for infrastructure facility, the Centre is giving, as per sharing basis, half of the amount for some of the projects which have been set up or which have been given by the States. These are the ways in which the Centre is doing.

SHRI ABU ASIM AZMI: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government are aware of the widespread corruption in the subordinate courts in our country. If so, what steps have been taken to root out corruption from the courts? And, what is the number of court officials who have been removed on corruption charges during the last five years?

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, the hon. Member's supplementary does not flow from this question. Of course, corruption is a very grave issue and the Department of Justice...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The matter does not come under the scope of the question. Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Growth of core sector industries

*186. DR. T SUBBARAMI REDDY:
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether growth of six core sector industries sharply declined to 2.6 per cent in July, 2003 as compared to 10.2 per cent in July, 2002;

(b) if so, whether between April and July, 2003, the infrastructure sector grew by 3.6 per cent as compared to 7.2 per cent in 2002;

(c) whether this was core sector's worst performance since September, 2002, when it grew by 1.7 per cent;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) to what extent this core sector has been able to increase its growth during 2003-04?